The Somerset Herald.

EDWARD SCULL, Editor and Proprietor

WEDNESDAY. December 26, 1888.

THE continued growth of Cabinet news indicates a good timber crop.

CONGRESS adjourned Friday for the holidays. It will meet again on Wednesday, January 2nd.

"THE poor ye have always with you." Remember them upon the world's glad anniversary day.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* truthfully remarks that Senator Riddleberger never goes off unless he is loaded.

THE many eminent statesmen who fondly hoped to find a cabinet portfolio in their Christmas stocking, have about concluded that Santa Claus is a failure.

PENNSYLVANIA is interested in the Direct Tax bill to the tune of about two millions of dollars. This amount will go into the State Treasury, if the President does not veto the bill.

THE newspapers of the country appear to be almost unanimously of the opinion that John Wanamaker will go into the cabinet. However, Mr. Harrison has not been heard from on the subject.

A proclamation by Governor Beaver declares the election of the Republican Presidential electors, and announces that they will meet in the Supreme Court Room, Harrisburg, on the 14th of January.

THE difficulty between the United States and Hayti over the seizure and detention by the latter of the American vessel, Haytien Republic, is ended. The captured vessel has been formally delivered to the American squadron.

GENERAL GOFF says he has been elected and will be inaugurated Governor of West Virginia. The Democrats claim a majority of one in the State Legislature. It is very probable that General Goff will be a candidate for United States Senator.

THE Kate Adams, a Mississippi river passenger steamer, running semi-weekly between Memphis and Arkansas City, was burned Monday morning while enroute to Memphis. There were 200 people on board, thirty-five to ninety of whom were drowned.

EX-UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY Spear, who was removed by Mr. Cleveland for "offensive partisanship and pernicious activity," says he is not a candidate for any appointment under the incoming administration. His law practice yields him a much larger income than he could make out of any public office.

THE Panama Canal seems to be the biggest wreck of the age. The company owns about $300,000,000 worth of machinery and bad debts, the bulk of it in machinery, which will only sell for the price of old iron. The worst of it all is that it was bought with the money, not of the rich of France, but of the class which will be impoverished by the loss.

"SINCE the election of General Harrison," writes L. S. Brown, a Southern immigration and passenger agent, "I have received five times as many letters from people of the North asking for information about the South, its climate, resources, etc., as I ever received before in the same length of time. I do not say the increase is due to the success of the Republican ticket, but coming immediately after the election it looks as if the result had something to do with it." Undoubtedly; and if the overthrow of Bourbonism shall result in establishing political freedom and toleration in the South as in the North, those letters of inquiry will be followed by a vast increase of population and prosperity in that section.

THE Philadelphia *American*, in discussing the probable action of Mr. Harrison with respect to offices outside the scope of civil service law, gives the following classification of Democratic officials whom he will be required to displace in the interest of the public service:

"(1) The occupants of offices of political importance, cabinet officials, and others. (2) Those whose record, character, and maladministration have been a public grievance. (3) Those incompetents who were appointed to places which require expert men, and who should now give way to the Republicans who were turned out of office to make room for them, except where they have acquired in the meantime the experience which fits them to go on. (4) Those partisans, who for party reasons were put into places occupied by soldiers of the war. (5) Officials who have abused their power or neglected their duties in the part they took in the recent campaign."

The sentiment, however, that a President is not elected to keep his party out of office, will probably be found strong enough to create another class for removal, consisting of (6) All other Democrats holding offices that can be filled with advantage by Republicans.

CONGRESS has adjourned for the holidays. The three weeks' session was not prolific of practical legislation. Some progress was made along the general line of work, no doubt, but the only bill of any moment passed by either the House or the Senate was the direct tax bill which went through the popular branch of Congress by an almost two-thirds majority, and will undoubtedly pass the Senate early in January. The most notable discussion of the three weeks was the bitter Democratic attack in the House upon the civil service law. It came up in connection with the legislative appropriation bill on a proposition to nullify it by refusing to make an appropriation for its enforcement.

The leader in this raid against the reform system was Representative Cummings, of New York City. Mr. Cummings is one of the editorial writers of the *Sun*, and comes naturally by his bitter opposition to the law. The *Sun* has never concealed its violent prejudice against it or its intense disgust with its purpose. From first to last it has loudly proclaimed the spoils system to be the very essence of Democracy. Even when the Mugwumps were assistant Democrats, Mr. Dana could not restrain his animosity to them and all their belongings. Mr. Cummings is also a Tammanyite, and Tammany has no more affiliation with reform of any kind than sewerage with baptismal fonts and teapots. Other Democrats chimed in until it almost seemed as if the ghosts of Andrew Jackson and "Marcy with his breeches patched" were holding a reception on the Democratic side of the House. No one on that side seemed disposed to disturb the harmony which prevailed. Evidently if the majority in that body was resolved into a spelling bee they would all agree in spelling civil service reform, h-e-l-l-b-a-g.

Blaine vs. Sherman.

A Washington special to the New York *Sun* says: Senators have been watching the course of political straws very closely of late and they have come to the almost unanimous conclusion that at least one of their number is already making preparations to resign his seat in the Senate in order to go into President Harrison's Cabinet. This man is John Sherman, and there are but half a dozen Republicans in the Senate who are not ready to express the opinion that Mr. Sherman has already been decided upon for Secretary of State. A Republican who has served a great many years in the Senate and elsewhere with Mr. Sherman, and who is intimately acquainted with him, said:

I think I am perfectly safe in saying that Mr. Sherman is now serving his last term in Congress. His desire is to round out his political career as the head of the Republican Administration is not the reason that impels him to leave the Senate. The truth is that for the past few years Mr. Sherman's surroundings in the Senate have not been pleasant or congenial. He is a man who does not carry his heart on his sleeve, and none but his intimate friends know that for a long time he has had a grievance against his own party friends. The trouble began when Mr. Sherman returned to the Senate after having been Secretary of the Treasury. He felt confident that he would be allowed to resume his old place as Chairman of the Finance Committee. Senator Morrill, who had his eyes upon this honorable and prominent place ever since the war tariff was enacted, and who had taken the place in Mr. Sherman's absence, antagonized and defeated him. The Ohio Senator never became reconciled to this action, and has had nothing whatever to do with the preparation or management of the pending Tariff bill. In fact, he opposed the whole plan, and only gave it his endorsement when he felt that his duty as a consistent party man compelled him to do so.

"For some time after the Finance Committee Chairmanship was taken from him, Mr. Sherman had no important Chairmanship, but was finally placed at the head of the Foreign Affairs Committee. The work there has prepared him for dealing with diplomatic questions in the State Department, and he thinks the duties of the Secretaryship will be much more congenial to him than his seat in the Senate in the present unpleasant circumstances. I feel quite sure, from what I know of his feelings and movements, that Mr. Sherman is now making preparations to take final leave of the United States Senate."

In connection with this outspoken opinion of one of Mr. Sherman's closest friends, the statement was also made that Mr. Quay was an out-and-out Sherman man, and that he would do all in his power, to convince General Harrison that it would not be necessary for him to recognize Mr. Blaine's services to the party by giving him a place in the Cabinet. He could show his appreciation in some other way more satisfactory. It is quite a general opinion of the Republican Senators that General Harrison thinks as Colonel Quay does on this question.

Chairman Quay Satisfied.

Senator Quay and John C. New had a conference with General Harrison in Indianapolis on Wednesday. Senator Quay left for Washington in the evening.

Senator Quay said after his interview with the President-elect: "I don't know how it may be with other people, but I can get along with General Harrison all right. He suits me."

"There was," he is also reported as saying, "no talk about Mr. Blaine or the Secretaryship of state, but we discussed Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Platt."

"Are you satisfied with the results of your visit?"

"Yes. I am satisfied."

The third principal subject which Chairman Quay is said to have discussed with the President-elect, and that at length, was the Southern question. It grows more and more apparent that the visit of the Birmingham delegation to Gen. Harrison, Tuesday, was a most important one in all respects. All Harrison's expressions heretofore on the Southern question have been in the line of compromise, and he accepted readily the point made by the Birmingham delegation, that Birmingham, with its industries, is the entering wedge for the disruption of the solid South.

The Electoral College.

The Presidential Electors will meet on the second Tuesday in January in the various States to cast their ballots for President and Vice President. Prior to February, 1887, the date for the meeting of the college was in December, but the law was changed so as to fix the date on the second Tuesday in January. The order of business is first the presentation of the certificates of election from the Board of Canvassers, which must be correct and satisfactory. Then the usual formula is put to them as to their qualification for holding any office under the United States Government, and, should they reply in the negative, the oath is duly administered by the Secretary of State.

The college is then organized by the election of a President and Secretary, and then the Electors cast their vote for President and Vice President of the United States. The vote is duly read, certified and sealed, and three copies are prepared, one to be taken to Washington by a special messenger and one sent by mail. The Secretary of State also receives one to be placed in the archives of the Commonwealth. The College then proceeds with the election of a messenger to carry the vote to Washington, whose compensation is solely by mileage, at the rate of twenty-five cents per mile.

Cets Pointers from Hayes.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 20.—General Harrison's visitors to-day were not nearly so numerous as yesterday. Quite a number of the Western veterans who attended the Loyal Legion banquet remained over the day, and were among the President-elect's. When General Hayes called with the members of the Loyal Legion, yesterday, General Harrison expressed a desire to see him alone and an appointment was made for this morning.

It is supposed that the main purpose of the conference was to obtain from the ex-President some information acquired in his experience as Chief Magistrate. It is believed by some politicians that General Hayes will be offered a mission abroad by the new President.

Cleveland's Future Plans.

It is said that it has been quite decided that upon the expiration of his term the President and Mrs. Cleveland will live in Orange, N. J., and that Mr. Cleveland will have an important business connection in New York.

The President has been offered the management of several important financial institutions in this city, and it is understood that he has quite decided to accept one of the offers. He has also been tendered some law partnerships in New York, but it is said that he has decided not to return to the practice of law pure and simple.

Is it a Straight Tip?

PHILADELPHIA, December 21.—A special from Indianapolis says: John Wanamaker will be a member of the new Cabinet. He has not been formally notified of his appointment, but he knows that a portfolio will be tendered to him at the proper time, and the President-elect knows that Wanamaker will accept. He will be either Secretary of the Interior or Postmaster General.

A Meeting Which Didn't Meet.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 20.—The proposed meeting of Republican country members of the House, in this city, to-day, did not materialize. Lancaster and Chester were the only counties represented here, and they not fully. Representative Hickman, who is credited with the authorship of the circular announcing the meeting, made several visits to the State Library, where it was to be held, but found no traces of a gathering.

As I was About to Remark.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

New York is awaiting its first legal execution after Jan. 1 with an interest, which though not as breathless as it might be, still could be denominated an intense, an absorbing 12 per cent interest, run with people who do not often get excited. It is then that the new Tax goes into effect whereby the man sentenced to die is worked off by electricity. The method is simple and warranted to give satisfaction to the most fastidious criminal. It is believed that after a fair trial all trivial objections to the electric chair will be done away with, and a person once using it will never care to have any other kind in the house. Its operation is agreeable and it is destined to be very popular in certain circles.

The man to be executed is invited up to the manager's office to take a nice cosy easy chair, that looks, upon superficial observation, as though it had a new appliance for cracking three ways at once, and urged to make himself quite at home. Just as he begins to feel rested and is congratulating himself that luxury has not altogether gone out of a poor man's life, the polite attendant touches a button. The prisoner may think he is merely ringing for cigars, but such is not the case. He is turning on an electric current and as soon as it is heard from, conversation lags. The man in the chair usually complains that he is not feeling well, and if he cares to follow up the complaint with descriptive remarks he will possibly do so in a clime where ulsters are being aired out at a great sacrifice on account of the weather.

That is all there is to the execution, but there are other legal conditions surrounding it which add materially to the comfort of all concerned. The framers of the law, in an attack of wisdom and beneficence very rare with State Legislatures, determined to give the death blow to the "dull thud" literature of the land, and forbade anything more than the publication of the bare announcement of execution. If they have their way no longer will we read that William, the Tough, passed a comfortable night, and that he ate a hearty breakfast of ham and eggs and buckwheat cakes and pie and Welsh rarebit and more pie and a broiled lobster with pie and cheese, seeing that the job of digesting the meal had no terrors for him. No longer shall we be thrilled by the information that "he mounted the scaffold with a firm tread" and that his parting remarks were "impressive," though he failed to do himself justice in a forensic way owing to shortness of time and breath. We will be spared the pang of hearing that he "died game," and getting the exact time to a second of the fall of the drop as though the affair were a county horse race. There is much to commend in the law which attaches the penalty of imprisonment to the publication of these old gallier tree chestnuts; and the public will not refrain from buying a paper that morning because the sheet has a scant display head of half a dozen pyramids over some such meaty, pithy article as this:

"Willy, the Tough, was electrified to day at 1 p. M. No flowers."

But to the New York editors it came as a stroke of lightning from an unclouded sky and no insurance on the premises. Editor Pulitzer, of the New Yord *World*, was the first to recover, and he sat about forming an editorial jail trust, with the avowed purpose of combining against the monopoly of news thus formed by the sheriffs of the State under the coming law. It is a case of trust against monopoly, and the outcome is awaited with eagerness on both sides. Each member of the editorial combine has pledged himself to secure the execution news, peaceably if he can, through a keyhole if he must, and publish the same, with all the stop-watch particulars, to say nothing of a stenographic report of the prisoner's last meal on earth. The members further pledge themselves not to skip out of the State as the paper is going to press, but to stay and face it like men and bank cashiers who are not spry. They are willing to put on the horizontal bar gymnasts that are *de rigueur* in Sing Sing. Brother Shepard, of the *Mail and Express*, says he can scissor Scripture texts just as easily in zebra clothes as he can in any other. Editor Dana, of the *Sun*, only makes it a condition that he be not separated from his office cat, and says he is willing to paint the cat like a tiger so that the general harmony is not marred. Editor Pulitzer is anxious to hear the shackles rattle on his anatomy, but interposes the proviso that in taking exercise his friend Dana shall not walk behind him, for he knows that nothing would so delight the *Sun* editor's soul as to be able to tread on his heels in doing the prison quickstep. There is a fair show of all this coming to pass, and this is why the good citizens of New York are removing their collars and cuffs and are preparing to leap for joy.

Should it happen it might accomplish wonders. The New York press has more different opinions than a woman buying a Christmas present; but if the editors do time, as they are pledged to do, there will be such unity on the subject of prison reform as was never before seen. The spectacle of the papers all agreeing on one thing, even though it be the demand to make Sing Sing over into a popular summer resort, would be worth going miles to see. No wonder the outcome is awaited with interest not unmixed with suspense.

CONFLAGRATION JONES.

The House Republican.

Almost a month's time has elapsed since the election, and yet the political complexion of the next House has up to a very recent date been considered a matter of doubt. Of course the Republicans believed, that with any degree of honesty and fairness in the count of the votes cast, there would be a clear party majority, but the manipulation of the ballots by unscrupulous Democrats, seemingly in the employ of the National Committee, in the Virginias, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland, were of such a suspicious character as to lead to the conviction that a scheme was on hands to steal the organization of the popular branch of Congress. The developments of the past week, however, have been such as to dissipate all fears of any such program being carried out successfully, in fact when it came down to the act of issuing certificates to the members of Congress-elect the Governors of the States named proved themselves to be men of some principle, and above the reach of the spoilsman who care nothing for the means employed so long as the end in view is secured. There remains little doubt that the roll of members of the House of the Fifty-first Congress will contain 166 Republicans and 150 Democrats. There is also every reason to believe that several of the Democrats holding certificates of election will be unable to sustain their claim when the House passes upon the question of the legality of their election. The Senate will remain as it is at present, a Republican Senator from Delaware taking the place of Mr. Riddleberger, of Virginia, who will be succeeded by Mr. Barbour, leaving that body stand politically 39 Republicans and 37 Democrats, with the Vice President to still further strengthen the Republican majority.

A Woman Sentenced to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22.—Judge Allison to-day overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Mrs. Sarah Jane Whiteling, convicted of the murder of her daughter Bertha, by poisoning, and sentenced the woman to be hanged. Mrs. Whiteling received her sentence with apparent indifference.

Allen O. Meyers Acquitted.

COLUMBUS, December 22.—In the tally sheet forgery case at London, to-day, in which Allen O. Meyers was defendant, Mr. Locke closed for the State and the case went to the jury at 2:30 P. M. At 10:30 to-night the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

He Will Be Inaugurated.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—General Nathan Goff left for West Virginia to-night, to be absent during the holidays. He said: "My election as Governor is conceded by the Democrats, as I am informed that they intend to contest my election. Now there must be an election if they propose a contest. If they should succeed it will be by fraud, as I was elected without a doubt. Our inauguration will take place on the same day that president-elect Harrison will be inaugurated. The Legislature is claimed by the Democrats by one majority. In that number there are two Labor men. I am informed that one of them will co-operate with the Republicans. I think there will be no occasion for anxiety as to the ultimate result. Yes, I shall be a candidate for the United States Senate. Our Legislature meets early next month. I shall be there and we shall see what can be done towards breaking up the solid South. My friends are active and I am very confident of success.

"You will find that President Harrison will have a wise and sagacious policy towards the South. He understands the situation and necessities there and has the confidence of the better element of the white people. I have great hopes for the Republican party in the South. The bloody shirt business is a thing of the past. The industrial interests are coming forward and that means the responsible element of Southern population going over to the Republicans. There is no doubt that the solid South is doomed. The dying away of sectionalism, of war recollections and political prejudices is evident now. In fact, in some States those obstructions to Republican interests in the South, have disappeared. The States of West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and even Alabama are fields for Republican effort. But for their local disagreements the State of Virginia might have been carried last month. We carried West Virginia."

Vindication for Dudley.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 20.—The federal grand jury to-day took up election cases other than the Dudley case and have been busy at them all day. It is said that the taking of testimony in the Dudley case has not been finished, but is merely suspended. The impression has become general, however, that the case has fizzled out for want of evidence. The Democrats who have been behind the prosecution are unable to produce any proof that Dudley ever sent the letter to anybody. The promised revelation of how and when the letter came into the hands of the Democratic State Committee has not been made. No man who received the letter printed or one like it has been before the grand jury. The original envelope, which it was promised should be forthcoming, has not been produced.

The talk has been that these missing links in the evidence had not been supplied because the Democrats were bound to protect the man from whom they received the letter. There is a story in circulation to-day, however, that the Democratic prosecutors of the case do not produce the man who received the letter because they can't. They don't know where to find him, nor even who he is. The letter, so this story goes, was sent to the *Sentinel* from this city by some unknown person in Evansville. The *Sentinel* published the story without knowing who had sent it to them, and they were never able to find out since. The witnesses before the grand jury have now included about 100 or more of the local Republican leaders throughout the State, and not one of them ever received a copy of the letter. Nor even the most bitter Democrats in the city expect any longer that there will be an indictment found against Dudley. The whole Democratic proceedings are likely to result in a complete vindication for him.

Panama and the Monroe Doctrine.

From the New York Press.

Senator Edmunds reminds the country of something that had been well nigh forgotten under a Democratic administration, to wit, the Monroe doctrine, by introducing in the Senate yesterday some resolutions looking "with serious concern and disapproval upon any connection of any European government with the construction or control of any ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien or Central America."

A good many people have been wondering from time to time how far French control of the Panama Canal was consistent with the Monroe doctrine, and only the continued reports of the failure of the enterprise physically, and more recently its failure financial, prevented such expression of this inquiry as would have been pertinent if the canal showed promise of success. When it was announced a few weeks ago in the *Press* that American capital had taken hold of the work of construction, it began to be naturally inferred that the Panama Canal would some day be completed. Then the question arose in a good many minds, "Who will control it after it is completed?"

The Panama Canal, or any other canal across Central America or the isthmus, should be under American control. American diplomacy should be equal to the duty of insuring this result. If the French can ever complete the Panama Canal by contributions of private capital the stockholders should get their dividends just as foreign stockholders of American railroads do; but it should not be allowed to exist as a French Government enterprise. The financial straits of its promoters make this a good time to begin to insist on this ground.

Eli on the Prohibitionists.

In his lecture before Swarthmore College last Wednesday night, Eli Perkins described the status of the New Jersey and New York Prohibitionists in the following topical story:

"On election night," said Eli, "when the news was coming very bad for the low tariff party, a Democrat felt so bad that he actually died and went—well, down, of course. (Laughter.) But a little while afterwards he heard some Republicans talking about high tariff, and it made him so mad that he came back to give protection one more kick. Just then we asked him how it was down there.

"Pretty hot," said the Democrat, wiping off the perspiration with his red bandana. It was hotter than during the election in Indiana."

"Did you see any politicians down there?"

"Oh, yes; a good many."

"Any Democrats?"

"Well, y-e-s."

"Any Republicans?"

"A few—mostly mugwumps."

"Did you see any Prohibitionists?"

"Oh yes! Every Democrat had a Prohibitionist, and that poor Prohibitionist was toasted all to a crisp and—

"What burnt them so?"

"Why, the Democrats had been holding the Prohibitionists between them and the fire?"

Borough Law.

Judge Thomas Ewing recently made a very important decision regarding the borough law of 1887. The case was that of a citizen of a borough who had been convicted before the Burgess of disorderly conduct and fined $1 and costs. The defendant appealed under the Act of 1887. Counsel for the prosecution asked the Court to strike off the appeal on the ground that the Act of May, 1887, is unconstitutional in that it grants special privileges and immunities to citizens or residents of boroughs. It grants rights of appeal and a right to a jury trial upon such appeal in cases of conviction before aldermen and justices of the peace in the boroughs which rights are not granted to those convicted before other aldermen and justices of the peace, and that it confers on the Court of Quarter Sessions a special jurisdiction which applies only to the boroughs of the State and not to the townships and cities.

The Court, in deciding the case held that the Act of May, 1887, on which the appeal and trial thereof is concerned, is in conflict with Section 3 of Article III of the constitution, providing that the subject of a bill shall be clearly expressed in the title.

Spencer Retired.

BALTIMORE, December 19.—At the monthly meeting of the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to-day Charles F. Mayer was elected president, and his election was contested by the city and State directors, who cast eight votes for the present incumbent, Samuel Spencer. Mr. Mayer received 13 votes. The committee on financial condition was instructed not to report until their report could be complete. The November earnings were $1,059,592, nearly $140,000 less than in November, 1887; expenses, $1,187,023, a decrease of $106,230 over November, 1887.

President Spencer takes his defeat coolly. He says he knows of no ground for dissatisfaction. It is believed that Mr. Mayer will introduce the old aggressive policy of the Garretts. A road from Philadelphia to Staten Island is expected to be his first construction enterprise.

Mr. Mayer is fifty-six years of age and is a Baltimorean by birth. He is recognized as a man of fine business talents. When some years ago it was resolved to make the Consolidation Coal Company a Maryland enterprise, Mr. Mayer, then president of the Despard Coal Company, a director of the Western Union Bank and other institutions and the head of the firm of Mayer, Carroll & Co., was at once chosen president, and under his management the company has assumed its place as the largest producer of semi-bituminous coal in America. Mr. Mayer is also president of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal Company and a number of other corporations.

White Caps in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, December 19.—Certain districts in Washington county and Moon township, Allegheny county, are wild over an alleged White Cap notice posted at a point in the latter township some time during last night. The notice was a revelation to the inhabitants, as it was never known that the White Cap organization extended to this quarter of Pennsylvania. That it has an existence in Western Pennsylvania, however, seems to be a fact, if credence can be placed in the story of a farmer who came from the South end of the county to the South Side Market to-day. This man, who came in with a load of produce, told the correspondent of The *Times* his story:

"I was passing through Green Tree early this morning," said he, "and while talking to one of the inhabitants of the place, he remarked that a man named Robinson had received the following notice to leave the country:

WILLIAM ROBINSON: You are hereby notified to leave the county on account of your treatment of the boy Fuston or you will be dealt with according to the practice of the WHITE CAPS.

The notice grew out of the desertion by Robinson of Fuston, who is now at the Twenty-eighth ward station. He cannot tell just where the man Robinson lives, but says that last Saturday he brought him to town, took him to Gusky's store, on Market street, and said: "Willie, I don't want you any longer at my place. You need a hat, here's a dollar and go in there and get it." When the boy came out Robinson was gone. When asked how he came to be with the man Robinson he said he had been taken from an orphan asylum, but could not tell where it was located. Some strange developments may yet follow.

The Negroes Entrapped.

NEW ORLEANS, December 20.—The tragedy at Wahalak is about over. Three of the leading actors are in the hands of avengers, and six more are hedged in so that escape seems impossible. The hunt began yesterday. The names of the three captured are Dick Cheatham, Anthony Wilder and Zack Maury. The first two are in custody, and the last named is under surveillance. Wilder was caught at a store in Shiquisk. A search of his premises revealed two guns concealed in the barn, one belonging to himself and the other to Will Martin. One of the guns was loaded with slugs and turkey shot, and the other was loaded with buckshot. Dick Cheatham was arrested at the house of Mr. Jones, whom he was assisting in killing hogs; his wife was also there.

She betrayed great nervousness and anxiety to get away. She speedily left for the purpose, it is believed, of warning the other conspirators, whose hiding place she knew.

Dick Cheatham has made a confession, stating that six of the fugitives had breakfasted at his house, among them George Maury, the ringleader. Their plan was to remain in hiding until night and then board a passing train. Armed men are waiting for them to-day at half a dozen stations north and south of here. The prisoners are at a dilapidated frame building called "Whitehouse," ten miles from here, on the brow of one of the highest range of hills in the neighborhood. They are under a strong guard, and the next twenty-four hours will determine their fate. Satisfactory evidence is now at hand that the ambush party was composed of sixteen men, led by George Maury. Others known are Walter Crook, Will Martin, alias "Coe," George Coleman, Henry Bush, Dick Cheatham, Anthony Wilder, Cash Maury, John Prince and Nelson and Andrew Stennis. It is not likely that any of them can get out of the trap set for them. The wounded white men are worse to-day, and it is feared that three of them will die.

A Modern Hercules.

From the Philadelphia Record.

There was a distinguished gathering of physicians and professors at the clinic hall of the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, at the invitation of Dr. Thomas G. Morton, to witness feats of human strength, which the doctor declared were simply marvelous. Students of the various medical colleges were present in large numbers, and even the young ladies from the Women's Medical College, in attendance at the regular clinic, remained in their seats.

Dr. Morton, in introducing him to the audience, said that he had been brought to his notice by presenting himself to be treated for a slight contusion of the finger. His name it Sebastian Miller, 28 years old, and a native of Bavaria.

Miller stripped to the waiste that the medical men might see the workings of his gigantic muscles, stepped up to a light pine table on which stood a huge iron ball, an iron ring and several cobble stones. The stone was first placed in the ring and then put on the iron ball. In preparing for the blows Miller braced one foot firmly against the rung which ran across the legs of the table near the floor. He then gave three powerful circular swings with his right arm, bringing the blow from the shoulder. The first cracked the stone, the second broke it and the third shattered it into bits. In breaking the stones Miller wraps a piece of cloth around his hand in order to protect it from being cut. One exhibition with the bare fist was given, however, with a softer variety of stone.

Miller stood up in the center of the arena, while Dr. Morton drew the attention of the audience to his great muscular development, which, he said, reminded him of Hercules of old in the muscles of the arm and the great breadth of the chest. A tape measure was furnished to take his measurements. The distance around the chest was found to be 47½ inches; most prominent part of the biceps, 15½ inches, with 19½ inches around the right arm. When he stood up with folded arms the muscles were so prominent as to resemble tumors.

Lots of Fun Ahead.

From the New York Sun.]

If Thomas C. Platt goes into the Cabinet there will be fun.

If Thomas C. Platt doesn't go into the Cabinet there will be more fun.

If James G. Blaine goes into the Cabinet there will be lots of fun.

If James G. Blaine doesn't go into the Cabinet there will be no end of fun.

So, perhaps, before long,
We may be happy yet,
You bet.

To Care for Soldiers's Orphans.

HARRISBURG, PA., Dec. 21.—At the last State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, a committee was appointed to look after the soldiers' orphans in the State. To-day the committee met here and adopted resolutions presented by Prof. Wickersham providing that, as the soldiers' orphan schools are to be closed on June 5, and 1,300 children will then be turned out into the world, many of them without homes, the schools or similar institutions, should be continued until 1893, diminished in numbers and changed in management to suit the new conditions.

These resolutions will be acted on at the State Encampment at Erie next February.

He'll Quit Teaming.

SCRANTON, PA., December 21.—A week ago Attorney William A. Mandeson, of Philadelphia, advertised in a Scranton paper for information of Jacob Lambert and wife, formerly of Stroudsburg, telling them that if they would communicate with him they would hear something to their advantage. The Lamberts, who have been living in Dunmore for some time past, wrote to Mr. Mandeson, and yesterday they were visited by a gentleman from Philadelphia.

After he had secured proof that they were the people whom Mr. Mandeson had been advertising for, he informed Mrs. Lambert to-day that she had fallen heir to $30,000 by the death of a relative for whose estate Mr. Mandeson is attorney. Mr. Lambert's occupation is that of a teamster.

B. & B.

HOLIDAY

BARGAINS

—IN—

DRESS GOODS.

100 pieces Fine French 52-inch Broadcloths at 75c., value $1 25 to $1 50.

100 pieces 52-inch High Class American and Imported English Suitings, at 15c.

Another lot as above at $1 25.

It is late in the season now, and we have closed up several lots of fine dress fabrics at one-half their actual cost and value. You can secure many of these exceptional Bargains by writing early before the lots are all sold:

2000 yds. Silk Satin Moires at half price. 25c.

2,000 yds. Silk Moire Satins, dollar goods, at 55c; elegantly suited for fancy work, trimmings or dresses; they come in all the fancy shades, also cream and black.

For Holiday Trade specially we offer largest assortments of staples and serviceable presents—

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GLOVES,
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HANDKERCHIEFS,
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Special attention to Mail orders and best values guaranteed.

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ART, MUSIC, COMMERCIAL, LITERARY.
Send for catalogue. BENNET & GREER
Sept. 26, 6-m. Johnstown, Pa.

THE

PITTSBURGH POST.

FOR 1889.

A Great Newspaper the Coming Year.

ITS DAILY ISSUE BRIGHT, NEWSY AND ENTERPRISING.

Its Weekly the Largest Democratic Weekly in the Union.

THE PITTSBURGH POST

For the year 1889 will continue with redoubled energy the triumphal endeavor to send out the best Democratic daily in the Union. Its progress the last year indicates its future enterprise. In all departments that constitute a great metropolitan daily it will compete with the foremost. Its telegraphic facilities by special correspondents at all the great news centers will be of the most far reaching and thorough character. Its market reports, local and telegraphic, covering every branch of trade, have won a wide reputation for reliability and fullness. They will be continued, and advanced in the same. Its editorial, news and local departments will be maintained with vigor and enterprise. The year 1889 will be a memorable one in our political and business history, and promises to see the conclusion of the great battle waged on the questions of Tariff Reform and Reduced Taxation. No one who desires to be well informed and abreast of the times can do without his daily paper, bringing him in close touch with the whole world of business, industry, finance, legislation and politics. Washington and Harrisburg will be alike great centers of news. The Old World is on the verge of a volcano of war and revolution. THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST will print all the news.

TERMS

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72 Pages Each Week—34 Columns of Reading Matter.

Is the largest Democratic Weekly in the Union; and the aim of the publishers is to make it a welcome, instructive and entertaining visitor at the family fireside. In addition to a choice variety of literary and miscellaneous matter, *The Weekly Post* will publish during the year a number of Serial Tales by the Best American and Foreign Novelists. In book form each of these meritorious works would cost more than the yearly subscription.

Bret Harte's latest serial story, "Crissy," will commence publication in *The Post* early next month. It will run for ten weeks, and will be immediately followed by another either by Rider Haggard, or some novelist of equal reputation. The fiction department of *The Post* will be one of its most interesting and attractive features.

The cattle, produce and grain markets, especially prepared for the weekly edition, will be full and reliable. The news departments will be complete, giving each week the world's history for the week. Able correspondents at Washington, Harrisburg, New York and other important points at home and abroad, will contribute graphic letters on men and events. And, finally, in its political expressions, *The Weekly Post* will be, as it always has been, a thorough going, unflinching and aggressive Democratic journal. It will bear its part in the great battle of Tariff Reform and Tax Reduction, until a glorious triumph crowns the cause of the people.

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1889.

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An Illustrated Weekly.

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An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—*Boston Courier.*

A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—*Brooklyn Union.*

It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information and interest.—*Christian Advocate, N. Y.*

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By the undersigned, in the town of Lavansville Somerset County, Pa., on the Bedford and Mt. Pleasant plank Road, 4 miles west of Somerset, the County Seat and Railroad station; this property is centrally located, being on the North-west corner of the Diamond, and consists of three-eights of an acre of ground, with a two and a half story frame dwelling, with "L" and numerous combined; size, with "L" 40 feet front, and 50 feet deep; there are 10 rooms in the building, the store rooms being well fitted up and being the catch place, it always commands a large trade; there are on the premises a good well, garden and cellar; two warehouses, a wash house, wood, coal and smoke houses, large and commodious stabling, and fruit of all kinds. Lavansville is a town of about 25 residences; population about 200; has two churches, Lutheran and Reformed, two schools, two stores, a large creamery and various mechanics, and instituated in the heart of one of the wealthiest farming and most extensive stock raising and produce communities in Somerset County, and has always been noted as a good place for merchandizing. This property is in good trim, and is the most desirable store site, and best business stand in the town; is always occupied and commands $126 rent annually; will be sold cheap, and on easy terms. The right man will make a "Bonanza" by investing here. No goods for sale; property only. Possession given April 1, 1889. For price and terms call on or address

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A whisky that has stood the test, and has met with such continued success and popularity that it is now conceded by everybody to be the purest and finest whisky that can be obtained at any price. We know that it merits the thousands of flattering comments we are continually receiving. We know the care we have given it to merit these comments. We know it has the age we advertise. There is hardly a mail that does not bring us kind words regarding our pure old Export Whiskey.

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ST. NICHOLAS
FOR 1889.

An All-Around-the-World Year.

THIS world renowned magazine "for young people and their elders" is to have a great program for the new volume beginning with November, 1888. The editor, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, calls it "an all-around-the-world year." Of course the bulk of the contents, as heretofore, will relate to American subjects, but young America is always